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WILLIAM HENRY BAGLEY was the third of the Bagley brothers. He was fourteen when they arrived in Utah and soon learned the value of hard work and thrift in the new settlement of Utah. He pioneered in Heber Valley at Charleston, Utah. On January 17, 1862, the Territorial Legislature defined the boundaries of seventeen counties, one of which was Wasatch. This county was settled in the fall of 1858 by a company of men from Provo and Nephi. They spent the winter in building cabins and making preparations for planting crops. Before the close of 1859, there were flourishing colonies at Heber City, Midway, and Charleston, Utah. William Henry lived in his homestead in Provo Valley with the exception of one year when he moved to Midway for protection from the Indians. Between 1865 to 1875 he freighted goods between Salt Lake City and Charleston. He loved fine horses. He too was a part of the Utah Militia during the Echo War. He married Hannah Brunyer, a native of England and a daughter of Harmon and Lucy Crich Brunyer. They had eleven children, William Harmon, Sarah Louisa, George Henry, Lottie Frances, Julia Ann, Lucy, Edward, Sadday, Evelyn, Roy, and Jane. He died January 25, 1923 at his home in Charleston, Utah.

The fourth Bagley brother was **JOSEPH SMITH BAGLEY**. He was born at South Hampton, New Brunswick, Canada, on April 9, 1844 and died April 10, 1897 at Charleston, Utah. He married Ann Van Wagoner, a daughter of John Halman and Clarissa Tappan Van Wagoner on November 16, 1869, and on June 28, 1882, after the death of Ann, he married Hannah Jensen who was born in Rucken, Norway.

Joseph Bagley was one of the first men to bring sheep and cattle into Heber Valley. He was a farmer and stock raiser and did some freight hauling. He owned property where the Charleston School House is now and the Bagley knoll that is now covered by water of Deer Creek Reservoir and a farm in Wallsberg. He died at 53 years of age leaving Hannah with eleven children to raise. She was a dressmaker.

He was known for his courage and daring. One of his neighbors told this story. One day Joe and some of his neighbors had been to the mountains getting out timber and on returning to Charleston saw a huge bear. Joe Bagley said, "I'll lasso him." His horse frightened by the bear threw him as he approached the animal, which growled and reared on its hind legs. He threw his hat at it, anything to scare it away, but the bear was enraged and tore up the hat. It was growling and coming towards him when one of the other men rode up and picked him from the ground just as it attacked him. They were glad to get home safely without any further encounter with the bear. In those time, men were tested by their courage in meeting all kinds of dangers from wild animals to Indians to inclement weather. These were the hardships of settling and building a new community. Joseph and Ann Bagley had six children, Alice Lorretta, who died in infancy, Joseph Van, Hyrum, Cynthia Ann, Clara, and Minerva Ann. Joseph and Hannah Jensen had Hilda, Jennie, Mary, David, Pearl, and Delilah. Like his brothers, Joseph

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Tragedy again struck the Bagley family when FRANCIS MORTIMER BAGLEY, the 26th of August 1866, was helping to take a load of straw across the Mill Creek stream on the Bagley farm in East Mill Creek. The straw slipped and he fell under the wagon's wheels and was crushed beneath them. He was only fifteen years of age. He had been born in Canada on April 14, 1851 and was only four when he came to Utah. This was a sad time for all the others in the Bagley family and several of their children were named for this deceased brother.

EDWARD ALMA BAGLEY was born in Canada the 10th of April 1847 and came to Utah when he was eight. He went with his father to Provo and then to Payson, where he lived with James McClellan. He worked very hard for it was a difficult time for all the early settlers in these small communities outside of Salt Lake City. Grasshoppers preyed on the crops, and many pioneers were able to keep alive by eating the green weeds and native vegetation to make the bread hold out until the harvest of 1856. In 1858 the Indians were very hostile south of Nephi. Payson was a growing community and had built a bowery by 1858. It was eighteen miles from Provo and many people walked between the two towns. Brigham Young made frequent trips south and was greeted by much enthusiasm. In June of 1861, Issac Coombs opened a common English school in Payson with sixty pupils. In 1864 a new school was built, 26 by 36 ft. I had three windows on each side and two in the front and an entrance on the east. It was made of adobe with twenty desks seating two pupils with an aisle on each side. In 1865, the Indians signed a treaty to vacate their present positions and go to the Uintah Basin. Blankets, skirts, calico, tobacco, etc., were distributed among them by the Indian agent, Colonel Irish. The militia, organized in 1857 to stop Johnston's army, was still active in 1865 when General D. H. Wells came to Payson to inspect the command.

As a boy, Alma spent much of his time herding cows. Sometimes he would herd them all day to get his dinner. Often he would be so hungry that he would gather vegetable peels and other scraps of food to eat. In these early years he learned the value of thrift and all his life he hated to see things wasted.

Al, as his friends called him was a lover of outdoor life and rode wild steers and horses. Sometimes he would jump on a wild horse as it came out of the corral and ride it until he could check it down. As a young man, like his brothers, he did much freighting, especially to Pioche, Nevada, to the mines there. When the St. George Temple was being built he hauled freight to St. George for a month, driving a four horse load.

Alma married Mary Almeda McClellan on the 17th of September, 1870, and built a house in Payson. He farmed on Spring Creek and there their first baby girl was born. She was killed

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